WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. V.] SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY JUNE 15, 1824. [NO. 210.

PUBLISHED
BY PHILO WHITE,
Printer of the Laws of the United States.

Hereafter be as follows: *Three Dollars* a year, payable in advance.

No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

Martin F. Revell, *Tailor*,

ADOPTS this plan of informing the citizens of Salisbury, and its vicinity, in general, that he has commenced the

Tailoring Business,

in part of John Utzman's house, situated in Market Street, a few doors from the East corner of the Court-House; where he is prepared and will be happy to accommodate any gentlemen who are disposed to patronize him in his line of business, in the neatest and most fashionable style, or to please fancy. He flatters himself, from his long experience, that there are but few, *if any*, in the country, that can surpass him in the execution of his work. A fair trial is all he asks, to prove the above assertion. The changes of fashion shall be strictly attended to, as he has left a correspondent in the District of Columbia, (where he last from) who will send him the fashions on, at their regular seasons. He begs by strict attention to business, to receive a liberal share of public patronage, as he is determined nothing shall be left undone to render general satisfaction.

Salisbury, May 5, 1824. 206

Mansion Hotel,

SALISBURY, NORTH-CAROLINA, BY
EDWARD YARBROUGH:

WHO respectfully informs the public, and his friends, that he has taken the extensive and elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court-House, (lately occupied by Mr. James Huie.) The convenience of this situation for business, is equal to any in the place. The House contains a number of private rooms, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders; the Stables are equal, if not superior, to any in the place, and attended to by obliging and attentive Hostlers; his table and bar, will be supplied with the best the market affords; and the regulations of his House, such as he hopes will give entire satisfaction to those who may think proper to call on him: and he assures them, that no pains shall be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.

February 24, 1824. 96

Wholesale HAT Store,

279 *King Street, opposite the Merchant's Hotel.*

Wildman & Starr,

OFFER to the public a general assortment of 1st, 2nd, and 3d quality black and drab

Beaver Hats,

oval, bell and high crowns, and cortes shaped, wide and narrow brims, late fashions.

Also, Castor Hats, ditto; men's and youth's fine Roram ditto, warranted elastic water proof; men's and youth's Roram Hats, of an inferior quality. All of which they warrant of their own manufacture.

Men's and boy's coarse, fine and very fine black and drab wool Hats; morocco caps, from Philadelphia and New-York; Hatter's Trimmings, Bow Strings, and Brushes, &c. &c. low for cash.

Charleston, April, 1824. 13it13

New Assortment.

THE subscriber has very recently received from Philadelphia, an assortment of

Dry Goods, *Cutlery, and*
Hard-Ware, *Domestics;*

which, with the assortment he expects to receive in a short time, will enable him to sell at satisfactory prices. The public are respectfully invited to call, and examine for themselves.

EDWARD CRESS.

Salisbury, Aug. 16, 1823. 70

Coppersmithing.

The Coppersmithing, and Tin Plate business, heretofore transacted by D. Cress, sen. will in future be conducted by me, at the same place. Those who favor me with their custom, may depend on having their work done with neatness, durability and despatch. EDWD. CRESS.

Dissolution.

I HAVE declined acting as a partner with John Murphy, in the mercantile business in Concord, with his consent, and have relinquished all claims to any part or portion of the profits of the concern of Murphy & Sutton. 98

March 22, 1824. NATH'L. SUTTON.

New Store, in Concord.

THE subscriber has formed a Copartnership with William Brown, in the mercantile business, at Concord, Cabarrus county, North Carolina, under the firm of *Murphy & Brown*; where they are openig a fresh assortment of

Dry Goods, Cutlery and Hardware,

selected with much care, in Philadelphia and New-York, and bought on the best terms. They design to continue the business at Concord for some years; and as Mr. Murphy will visit the northern cities annually, to procure supplies, their assortment will be general; and will be disposed of at fair prices for cash, or on credit, to punctual customers. Their friends and the public generally, are respectfully invited to call, examine qualities, hear prices, and judge for themselves. JOHN MURPHY.

John Murphy,

Has also, at his store in Salisbury, a large assortment of GOODS, to suit citizens, town and country people; to be disposed of unusually low, for cash, or country produce.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to Alexander Torrence, as Guardian of *A. J. Worke*, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, [illegible] to A. J. Worke, as he has now taken [illegible] the notes and accounts out of the hands of his former Guardian, and is determined to collect his money, or have it secured by new notes. Mr. Alexander Torrence is authorized to settle any accounts or notes. The amount of any debts due the subscriber, during the next three months, and all notes, will be left with him, as agent for me, during that time.

This is the last call that will be made; and if not attended to, an officer will make the next.

May 18, 1824. '07 A. J. WORKE.

State of North-Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, April term, 1824. David Blalock, *vs.* Nancy Blalock; petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Nancy Blalock, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for Lincoln county, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte. Witness, Lawson Henderson, clerk of said court, at Lincolnton, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1824, and in the 48th year of the Independence of the U. States. LAW'N. HENDERSON.

Price adv. $1 25. it'11

State of North-Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, April term, 1824. Elizabeth Williamson, by her next friend, William Childress, *vs.* Robert Williamson, and others: original bill, for allimony, &c. The court being satisfied that the defendant, Robert Williamson, does not reside within the limits of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Western Carolinian, that unless he appear at the next Court of Equity to be holden for the county of Stokes, at the court-house in Germanton, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to the bill, the same will be taken pro confesso as to them, and the cause be set down for hearing ex parte. Copy from the minutes.

Test: JOHN C. BLUM, c. m. e.

Price adv. $2. 6it12

State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1824: Caleb P. Alexander, *versus* James Pickens; original attachment, levied on lands, &c. It appearing to the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made three months in the *Western Carolinian*, giving notice to said defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county, at the court-house in Concord, on the third Monday of July next, to replevy, plead, or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him, and execution awarded accordingly.

Test: DANIEL COLEMAN, c. c. c.

Price adv. $4. it'16

State of North-Carolina,

WILKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1824: James Irwin *vs.* John M'Cord; original attachment, levied on two tracts of land. It appearing to the court that the defendant lives out of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that the defendant, appear at the next county court to be held for the county of Wilkes, at the court-house in Wilkesboro', on the first Monday in August next, and replevy and plead to issue, or judgment will be entered against him for plantiff's demand. it'18p

Test: R. MARTIN, c. w. c. c.

State of North-Carolina,

ASHE COUNTY.

MORRIS BAKER, *vs.* Alexander Johnson, and James Baker, Sen. et alias: Original bill in Equity. Whereas, it appears to the satisfaction of this court, that Polly Baker, relict of Jeremiah Baker, dec'd. James Baker, Reuben Baker, Lucy Ann Baker, Seeberry Baker, Nancy Baker, and Jeremiah Baker, infants and heirs at law of the aforesaid Jeremiah Baker, dec'd., are inhabitants of another state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, published in Salisbury, for six weeks, for the aforesaid parties to appear and answer, plead or demur, or judgment, pro confesso, will be taken against them, and the cause heard ex parte. Witness James Hathorn, clerk of the court of Equity, for the county and state aforesaid, March term, 1824.

JAMES HATHORN, c. & m. e.

Price adv. $2 50. it'13

State of North-Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, April term, 1824. Reuben Moore, William C. Moore, Matthew Moore, John Clayton and Elizabeth his wife, John Moore, Polly Moore, Gabriel Moore, and Gideon Moore by his Guardian, *vs.* Benjamin Hawkins and wife, and the Heirs at Law of William Taylor, deceased, and others: Petition for sale of real estate. The court being satisfied that the defendants, Benjamin Hawkins and wife, and the Heirs at Law of William Taylor, deceased, do not reside within the limits of the state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Western Carolinian, that unless they appear at the next Court of Equity to be holden for the county of Stokes, at the court-house in Germanton, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to the bill, the same will be taken pro confesso as to them, and the cause be set down for hearing ex parte. Copy from the minutes.

Test: JOHN C. BLUM, c. m. e.

Price adv. $2 50. 6it'12

Entertainment.

CALEB SMOOT, takes this method of informing his friends and the public at large, that he has finished repairing his house, and has fitted up in the first rate style for the accommodation of *Travellers*, and all others who may feel disposed to call on him. His House is in Davidson county, on the main road leading from Salisbury to Salem, by Lexington, &c. twelve miles from Salem, eight from Lexington, and twenty-four from Salisbury. Gentlemen travelling from south to north, or from north to south, are invited to call, as every convenience of refreshments for themselves, feed for their horses, &c. will be afforded them at rates to correspond with the general reduced price of provisions and other necessaries.

Davidson co. June 1, 1824 13it'21

Land and Negroes, for Sale.

THE subscriber, wishing to settle his business, offers for sale, on moderate terms, a tract of land adjoining the town of Salisbury, containing by survey, 69½ acres; part of which land is covered with fine timber, and about fourteen acres of excellent meadow ground; the balance is cleared and under cultivation. Also, another tract, lying about three and a half miles from Salisbury, well timbered with pine and oak, and lies convenient to the mills of Peter Barringer, Daniel Verble, and Jacob Fisher.

Also, a negro boy, about eight years of age, and his sister about six; an excellent new wagon and harness, for 4 horses; also, another wagon, which has been somewhat used. A further description of the above property is deemed unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase, may call at any time and judge for themselves.

For terms, apply to the subscriber in Salisbury. JOHN BEARD, sen.

Salisbury, May 12, 1824. 6it'10

N. B. Part of the above 69½ acres are in Town Lots.

LATEST FASHIONS,

From Philadelphia.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has just received the latest fashions from London, by way of Philadelphia. Gentlemen in this vicinity, and the adjacent country, wishing fashionable clothes made, can now be accommodated by the subscriber on a short notice. All orders from a distance, for making any kind of gentlemen's garments, will be punctually and expeditiously executed, and forwarded according to directions. Gentlemen are invited to give the subscriber's shop a fair trial; they will then be better able to judge whether he deserves their patronage or not. THOMAS V. CANON.

Salisbury, April 19, 1824. '02.

Store-House at Mocksville,

TO RENT.

THE subscriber wishes to rent the following property, during one year, or for a term of years, to wit: A lot at Mocksville, Rowan county, on which a spacious store-house, with a good cellar, and a large two-story house, divided into convenient and useful apartments, are erected.

Mocksville is near about in the centre of that section of Rowan, known as the Forks. As that part of country, both as to fertility of soil and population, is not inferior to any, a profitable result might be anticipated from a mercantile establishment at that place. Gentlemen in that business, and wishing a situation, are invited to call and view the premises, and judge for themselves. ELIZABETH M. PEARSON.

Mocksville, May 22, 1824. '08

Coach Making.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public, for the very liberal patronage he has received in his line of business; and informs them, that he has procured a number of workmen from Philadelphia and Newark, which enables him to finish work in a style rarely seen in the western part of the state. He also has a continual supply of materials, of the best quality and most fashionable patterns. He intends keeping constantly on hand, at reduced prices for cash only, Sulkies, Stick and Pannel Gigs, Chariotees, Coaches, Landaus, Phætons, Barouches, Landaulets, Caravans, and Mail Stages, of a superior construction. Repairs done at the shortest notice, and in the best manner. Orders from a distance thankfully received, and punctually attended to. J. G. MORSE.

Charlotte, March 1, 1824. 96

Coach Making.

THE subscriber offers his services to the public in the above line, and flatters himself, from long experience and steady application for a number of years, in Europe and America, to give general satisfaction to those who may favor him with their work.

Carriages of all descriptions, Pannel'd and Stick *Gigs*, Sulkeys, &c. made and repaired on reasonable terms. SAM'L. LANDERS.

Salisbury, April 26, 1824. 204

N. B. Carriages, of all descriptions, bought and sold, on commission.

P. S. A journeyman wanted at the above business, to whom good wages will be given. He will be employed on wood-work, altogether.

☞ The subscriber keeps two *Gigs* for Hire, which will always be kept in readiness, with good harness, for the accommodation of those who may, at any time, wish to ride on pleasure or on business. S. LANDERS.

South Yadkin Bridge.

THE Commissioners appointed by Rowan County Court, to build a *Bridge* over the South Yakin river, between the mouth of Second Creek and the Point, will receive proposals for building said Bridge. Persons disposed to contract for the same, will specify to either of the Commissioners the terms on which they can do the job. Contractors will understand that there is to be a good stone abutment at each end of the Bridge, a stone pier in the centre; the whole to be well shingled and weatherboarded. The bridge will require to be two hundred feet long.

ALFRED MACAY,
JACOB FISHER,
JOHN H. FREELING, } *Com'rs.*
DAVID M'GUIRE,
JOHN BEARD, jr.

Salisbury, June 7, 1824. '09

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

John Randolph, Esq.

To his Constituents.

[illegible] Freeholders of the counties of Charlotte, Buckingham, Prince Edward and Cumberland, and Commonwealth of Virginia.

Fellow-Citizens, Friends, and Freeholders! A recurrence of the same painful disease that drove me from my post, some two years ago, again compels me to ask a furlough;—for I cannot consent to consider myself in the light of a deserter. But no consideration whatever could have induced me to leave Washington, so long as a shadow of doubt hung over the transactions of the treasury; which I was (among others) appointed to investigate. It was at my instance, and not without considerable resistance on the part of a majority of the committee, that the Secretary had the opportunity given him, to file his answer to the accusation of Mr. Edwards. I was satisfied that justice required this course to be pursued, at the same time that it would expedite the business, and abridge the labor of the Committee. If the Secretary's conduct was defensible, who could make that defence so properly as the party accused? If otherwise, it was high time that he should be dismissed from a station of which he was unworthy.

I confess, that I was not without some misgiving, that all was not right. Holding myself aloof from the intrigues and intriguers of Washington, I had remained a passive spectator of the scene, such as I hope never again to witness. Not that I was without a slight, a very slight preference in the choice of the evils submitted to us for our acceptance. I inclined towards Mr. Crawford for some reasons which were private and personal, and with which it is unnecessary to trouble you—but chiefly, because you preferred him to his competitors, and because if he is elected he would, in a manner, be compelled to throw himself into the hands of the least unsound of the political parties of the country: that he would by the force of circumstances be constrained to act with us (the people) whilst rival candidates would by the same force of circumstances, be obliged to act against us, and with the tribe of office hunters and bankrupts, that seek to subsist upon our industry and means. The number of these that infest Washington, especially during a first session of Congress, and above all, about the termination of an administration, is inconceivable to those who have not seen the swarm.

I said, that I had some misgivings, that all was not as it ought to be. But when I read the reply of Mr. Crawford, I had not a shadow of doubt remaining on my mind. It is the most triumphant and irresistible answer that ever met the accusation of a base and perjured informer. I have no doubt that there is not a mercantile house in our Atlantic cities, that has not lost a much heavier per centage on its western debts, than we have done, since Mr. Crawford took charge of the Treasury; even supposing the sum now due to be wholly lost. And it is a matter worthy of notice, that the very people at whose prayers and entreaties, and to save whom from utter ruin he has pursued a certain line of conduct, have been his most virulent accusers and persecutors, for that conduct which has contributed at once to their relief, and at the same time been serviceable to Government by rescuing a large debt from the almost total loss which would have followed a rigid exercise of his authority. He has availed himself of discretionary powers reposed in him by the law, for that purpose, and with that intent, to mitigate the severity of the sufferings of our western fellow citizens, whose clamours, had he taken a different course, would have dissolved the present feeble and distracted administration of our government; and, Actæon like, he is assailed by the very hounds that he has cherished and fed.

I confess that this base, unmanly conspiracy against Mr. Crawford, has given to my mind a degree of interest in the ensuing election, that ten days ago I deemed it impossible for me to feel. I shall rejoice in the discomfiture of a plot got up, as I verily believe, in Washington, for his destruction: for I know too well the baseness and timidity of the character of Edwards (self convicted as he is) to believe that he would have dared to take such a measure, even covered by flight from the resentment of his injured enemy, without a promise of protection from a higher quarter—and here I say, once for all, that I impute nothing unfair to any one of the candidates for the Presidency. But how have the aspersions of this calumniator been met? By the most temperate, passionless, mild, dignified and irrefragable exposure of their falsehood, without one harsh word towards their author.

The pilot admonishes me to end this letter. If the people of Virginia shall be mad enough to call a Convention, I make an humble tender of my services. I have lived and hope to die a *freeholder*, and when I lose that distinction, I shall no longer have any motive to be proud of being your faithful [illegible]

JOHN RANDOLPH of Roanoke.

Nestor, at sea, May 17, 1824.

This anomalous production of an erring judgment, contains,

1st. A charge against the select committee, in the following words:

"It was at my instance, and *not without considerable resistance on the part of a majority of the committee, that the Secretary had the opportunity given him to file his answer to the accusation of Mr. Edwards.*"

2dly. A charge against the President of the United States, in the following words:

"I know too well the baseness and timidity of the character of Edwards, (self-convicted as he is) to believed that he would have dared to take such a measure, even covered by flight from the resentment of his injured enemy, *without a promise of protection from a high quarter.*"

3dly. A premature and *extra official* opinion of the merits of the case under investigation.

The charge against the committee was ably and satisfactorily refuted by the members individually, in their places in the House, to-day, and pronounced *false* and unfounded. They showed, as well by the minutes of their proceedings as by their undivided declarations, that Mr. Randolph did *not* make the motion in the committee that Mr. Crawford should be allowed to "file his answer," but that it was made by Mr. Taylor, of New York. They also showed by the minutes of their proceedings, that the motion was *unanimously* adopted. And they further stated, in their places, that there was at no time any opposition to the order, but that it was, from the beginning, approved by all except Mr. Floyd, who doubted the correctness of the course, but who, before the question was taken on the motion, consented to it. It further appeared, by the statement of all the members of the committee, that Mr. Randolph was *not in the committee room* when the motion of Mr. Taylor was made, but that he came in afterwards.

Who is now "the Parthian that shoots his poisoned arrows as he flies?"

Washington Republican.

CONNECTICUT.

Governor WOLCOTT, in his message to the Legislature of Connecticut, recommends the consideration of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, in reference to the choice of electors of President and Vice President. The amendment goes to require the Electors to meet on one day, in their respective states, and there vote for *three persons, on one ticket*, who shall be citizens of different states, but *one of which may be a citizen of their own State.* That when the ballots are collected, the person on whom the *highest number of votes* is found concentrated, shall be declared President of the United States:—the person having the *second highest number of votes*, to be Vice President and President of the Senate:—and the person having the *third highest number of votes*, to be Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the four years ensuing. When an equal number of votes happen to be concentrated upon two or more persons, then the election in each of the *three classes or grades*, commencing with the highest, to be in such cases, decided by a lot or lots, taken in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives."

OFFICE HUNTING.

Mr. Clay, in a speech lately delivered by him on the Tariff question, thus alludes to office hunters:

"All the existing employments of society—the learned professions—commerce—agriculture are now overflowing. We stand in each other's way. Hence the want of employment. Hence the eager pursuit after public stations, which I have before glanced at. I have been again shocked, during this session, by instances of solicitation for places, before the vacancies existed. The pulse of incumbents, who happened to be taken ill, is not marked with more anxiety by the attending physicians, than by those who desire to succeed them, though with very opposite feelings. Our old friend, the faithful sentinel, who has stood so long at our door, and the gallantry of whose patriotism deserves to be noticed, because it was displayed when that virtue was most rare and most wanted, on a memorable occasion, in this unfortunate city, became indisposed some weeks ago. The first intelligence which I had of his dangerous illness, was by an application for his unvacated place. I hastened to assure myself of the extent of his danger, and was happy to find that the eagerness of succession outstripped the progress of disease."

Gen. Jackson—Mr. Crawford—Tariff.

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

The following letter from General Jackson was sent to Dr. L. H. Coleman, of Warrenton, in answer to some inquiries, contained in a letter addressed by the latter to the former. Similar inquiries having been made from other quarters, the General states in a note, that the same answer had been returned to them.

"*Washington City, April 26th*, 1824.

SIR: I have had the honor, this day, to receive your letter of the 21st instant, and with candor shall reply to it. My name has been brought before the nation by the people themselves, without any agency of mine; for I wish it not to be forgotten, that I never have solicited office; nor, when called upon, by the constituted authorities, have ever declined where I conceived my services could be beneficial to my country. But as my name has been brought before the nation for the first office in the gift of the people, it is incumbent on me, when asked, frankly to declare my opinion upon any political national question, pending before, and about which the country feels an interest.

"You ask me my opinion on the Tariff. I answer, that I am in favor of a judicious examination and revision of it; and so far as the tariff bill before us embraces the design of fostering, protecting and preserving within ourselves, the means of national defence and independence, particularly in a state of war, I will advocate and support it. The experience of the last war ought to teach us a profitable lesson, and one never to be forgotten. If our liberty and republican form of government, procured for us by our revolutionary fathers, are worth the blood and treasure, at which they were obtained, it surely is our duty to protect and defend them. Can there be an American patriot, who saw the privations, dangers and difficulties experienced for the want of proper means of defence during the last war, who would be willing again to hazard the safety of our country, if embroiled; or to rest it for defence on the precarious means of national resource to be derived in commerce in a state of war with a maritime power, who might destroy that commerce to prevent us obtaining the means of defence, and thereby subdue us? I hope there is not; and if there is, I am sure he does not deserve to enjoy the blessings of freedom. Heaven smiled upon, and gave us liberty and independence. That same Providence has blessed us with the means of national independence, and national defence. If we omit or refuse to use the gifts which he has extended to us, we deserve not the continuation of his blessings.—He has filled our mountains and our plains with minerals—with lead, iron, and copper; and given us climate and soil for the growing of hemp and wool. These being the grand materials of our national defence, they ought to have extended to them adequate and fair protection, that our own manufactories and labourers may be placed on a fair competition with those of Europe, and that we may have, within our country, a supply of those leading and important articles, so essential in war. Beyond this, I look at the Tariff with an eye to the proper distribution of labor, and to revenue; and with a view to discharge our national debt. I am one of those who do not believe that a national debt is a national blessing, but rather a curse to a republic; inasmuch as it is calculated to raise around the administration a monied aristocracy, dangerous to the liberties of the country. This Tariff—I mean a judicious one—possesses more fanciful than real danger. I will ask what is the real situation of the agriculturists? Where has the American Farmer a market for his surplus product? Except for cotton, he has neither a foreign or home market. Does not this clearly prove, when there is no market either at home or abroad, that there is too much labor employed in agriculture; and that the channels for labor should be multiplied? Common sense points out at once the remedy. Draw from agriculture this superabundant labor; employ it in mechanism and manufactures; thereby creating a home market for your bread stuffs, and distributing labor to the most profitable account; and benefits to the country will result. Take from agriculture in the United States six hundred thousand men, women and children, and you will at once give a home market for more bread stuffs than all Europe now furnishes to us. In short, sir, we have been too long subject to the policy of the British merchants. It is time that we should become a little more *americanized*; and, instead of feeding the paupers and labourers of England, feed our own; or else, in a short time, by continuing our present policy, we shall all be rendered paupers ourselves It is, therefore, my opinion, that a careful and judicious Tariff is much wanted, to pay our national debt, and afford us the means of that defence within ourselves, on which the safety of our country and liberty depends; and last, though not least, give a proper distribution to our labor, which must prove beneficial to the happiness, independence, and wealth of the community.

"This is a short outline of my opinion, generally, on the subject of your enquiry, and believing them correct, and calculated to further the prosperity and happiness of my country, I declare to you, I would not barter them for any office or situation, of a temporal character, that could be given me.

"I have presented you my opinions freely, because I am without concealment; and should indeed despise myself, if I could believe myself capable of desiring the confidence of any, by means so ignoble.

"I am, sir, very respectfully,

"Your most obt. servant.

(Signed) ANDREW JACKSON.

"DR. L. H. COLEMAN,

"Warrenton N. C."

Mr. Crawford's Opinions concerning the Tariff.

Extracts from the Secretary of the Treasury's Letter, of 12th December, 1821.

But it is possible, that the progressive increase of the revenue which has been anticipated, and which is necessary to the full operation of the Sinking Fund, may not be realized. In that event, the public expenditure authorized by law, may, after the 1st of Jan. 1825, exceed the public revenue.

The remedy in such case must be, 1st, an increase of the public revenue by an addition to existing impositions; or 2d, a reduction of the Sinking Fund.

First—A general revision and correction of the duties imposed upon foreign merchandize, seem to be required. Many of the articles which pay but 15 per ct. ad valorem, ought in justice, as well as policy, to be placed at 25 per cent, which is the duty paid upon the prineipal articles of woollen and cotton manufactures. The same observation is applicable to some of the articles which pay 20 per ct ad valorem. A correction of the existing duties, with a view to an increase of the public revenue, could hardly fail to effect that object to the extent of nearly 1,000,000 dollars annually. It is highly probable, however, that an increase on some of those articles might eventually cause a reduction of the revenue; but this can only take place where similar articles are manufactured in the country. In that event, domestic manufactures will have been fostered, and the general ability of the community to the public exigencies will have been proportionably increased.

Second—If it should be deemed expedient to reduce the Sinking Fund, in preference to the imposition of additional duties, it may be satisfactory to know that the annual appropriation for that object of 8,000,000 dollars, commencing on the 1st of Jan. 1825, will extinguish the whole of the public debt, exclusive of the three per cent. stock, in the year 1829. Should the Sinking Fund be reduced to 8,000,000, an exchange of 36,600,000 dollars of six per cent. for five per cent. may be effected in the course of the year 1822, if the present price of the latter stock should continue, without diminishing, in any degree, the operation of that fund, in the redemption of the public debt. Such an exchange would reduce the interest, annually, 360,000 dollars.

Extracts from the Secretary of the Treasury's Letter, of 23d December, 1822.

It is probable that the annual revenue will be equal to that sum. To provide for the estimated deficits of years 1825 and 1826, as well as to meet any extraordinary demand upon the Treasury, which unforeseen exigencies may require, it is believed to be expedient that the *revenue* should be *increased*.

This may be conveniently effected by a judicious *revision* of the *Tariff*, which, while it will not prove onerous to the consumer, will simplify the labors of the revenue. At present, articles composed of *wool*, *cotton*, *flax*, and *hemp* pay different rates of a duty. Difficulties frequently occur in determining the duties to which such articles are subject. The provisions in the Tariff, that the duty upon articles composed of various materials shall be regulated by the material of chief value of which it is composed, is productive of frequent embarrasment and much inconvenience. It is, therefore, respectfully *submitted*, that all articles composed of *wool*, *cotton*, *flax*, *hemp*, or *silk*, or of which any one of these materials is a component part, be subject to a duty of 25 *per cent.* ad valorem. The duties upon glass, and paper, upon iron, and lead, and upon all articles composed of the two latter materials, may also be increased with a view to the augmentation of the revenue. In all these cases, except articles composed of silk, it is probable, that the effect of the proposed augmentation of duties, will *gradually lead to an ample supply of those articles from our domestic manufactories.*

It is, however, presumed, that the revenue will continue to be augmented by the proposed alterations in the Tariff, until the public debt shall have been redeemed; after which the public expenditure in time of peace will be diminished to the extent of the Sinking Fund, which is at present $10,000,000. But if, contrary to present anticipations, the proposed augmentation of duties should, before the public debt be redeemed, produce a diminution of the revenue arising from the importation of those articles, a corresponding, if not a greater augmentation may be confidently expected upon other articles imported into the United States. The supposition rests upon the two-fold conviction, that foreign articles, nearly equal to the value of the domestic exports, will be imported and consumed: and that the substitution of particular classes of domestic articles for those of foreign nations, not only does not necessarily diminish the value of domestic exports, but usually tends to increase that value.

Extract from the Secretary of the Treasury's Report to Congress, Dec. 31, 1823.

The views which are herein presented, are founded upon the idea, that no extraordinary expenditure is to be incurred. If, however, it be deemed advisable to give increased extention or activity to the navy, or to aid in objects of internal improvements, it is believed that such additional means as may be required, may be obtained by a judicious revision of the tariff. Such a measure was recommended in the last annual report, with a view both to the increase of the revenue and the simplification of its collection; and further reflection and experience have tended to strengthen the opinion then entertained, that its operation, without being onerous to the community, would be advantageous to the revenne, salutary to commerce, and beneficial to the *manufactures* of the country.

The following proclamation reminds us of the expedient of *George Buchanan* of old, to get a conveyance and escort to the Court at London, from a distance in the country. Mr. *Louis Charles Bourbon*, however, may have the most legitimate claim to the throne of France—but he cannot expect that any "legitimate" right to a government should be sustained by our Republican one. Let the children of legitimacy call together their slaves, and fight it out, where they have vassal fools to obey them. The present appellnt would have had more subjects, if he had resticted his appeal to the *charitable* only.—*N. Y. Patriot.*

From the Washington Republican.

I, LOUIS CHARLES, Duke of Navarre, Dauphin of France, announce to the citizens of the United States, that I possess sufficient proof that I am the son of Louis XVI., that I have just withdrawn myself from those who had kept me until this time prisner in the Island of Cuba. I intend to have an abridged history of the different events of my life printed, which shall be made public, in order to counteract the efforts of all calumniators. If I am an impostor let me be transported to France inorder to be tried by the laws of the kingdom. If my claim is just, what honor for the American nation to restore to France the rightful heir of a King, to whom it is under great obligations, and whose object would be to give peace to the world, and happiness to the Republic. The distress to which I am reduced, after a long journey, makes it necessary for me to request the national aid.—Those who are willing to assist me are requested to call at Mrs. Nardin's, opposite the Centre Market, Pennsylvania avenue.

CHARLES X., King of France.

Treaty with Great Britain.—The National Intelligencer of the 25th ult in alluding to the convention concluded in London by Mr. Rush, our Minister to Great Britain, and Mr. Stratford Canning, late British Ambassador to the United States, having for its object a co operation of measures by the two governments, for the suppression of the *slave trade*, states, that the Treaty met with very serious opposition in the Senate; that it was finally ratified by that body, by a barely Constitutional majority, after receiving several modifications, the most essential of which limits its duration to the pleasure of the parties, makjng it an experimental measure, rather than a permanent law for the government of the two nations.

Small Pox.—The Small Pox has been completely eradicated in Denmark, and almost so in Prussia, by vaccination. In the former, the means of prevention are more decisive than any where else:—no individual being allowed church confirmation, admitted to any school, bound apprentice to any trade, or married, who has not been vaccinated or previously had the small pox. Does not the wide spread existence of this dangerous and loathsome disease admonish us that some legislative measures ought to be adopted in our country? *N. Y. Pap.*

Higher Wages—The journeymen carpenters of New-York, a few days since, threw down their jack-planes and turned out in a body for higher wages, and marched through the principal streets. The great number of buildings that have been commenced in that city, and the consequent increased demand for mechanics, is the cause of their taking this bold stand. Building materials of every description are represented as being very scarce and high. Bricks are selling at $7 50 a thousand.

POSTMASTERS.—We publish for general information the following extract of a letter from the Postmaster General, dated 27th April, 1824.

"In all cases hereafter, when Postmasters fail to give notice (of dead papers) to Editors they shall account for the postage, besides being responsible to the department for violation of official duty."

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival at New-York on Friday evening the 28th ult. of the packet ship Leeds, capt. Stoddard, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 25th April, the editors of the New-York Commercial Advertiser have received their regular files of London papers and shipping lists to the 23d, and Liverpool to the day of sailing.

ENGLAND.

Such is the forward state of the public business, that it is calculated the prorogation of Parliament will take place as early as the 15th of June.

It is said that the King will visit the Continent in July.

The British government has received intelligence from the Cape of Good Hope, which announced the capture of a Spanish slave ship, the Virgin, of 14 guns, and a crew of 130 men, by the Baracoota sloop of war. Between 300 and 400 slaves were found on board the prize.

It is said that the Government of Bombay has been offered to Sir James Mackintosh, but that he has declined the offer, which was subsequently made to, and accepted by, Mr. Lushington.

It is stated in the Dublin Freeman's Journal, that Lord Norbury, after a long and severe fit of illness, has sent in his resignation as Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

The accounts from Algiers are to March 30, at which time two frigates were cruising before that port, and two others before Bona. No accommodations had been made of the differences with the Algerine Government.

FRANCE.

There is scarcely a word of news from France.

A private letter from Paris states, that in the event of a Congress of the Allied Powers, the fate of Greece will form a leading subject of discussion. It is believed that the recognition of the independence of Greece will form the basis of this discussion, and that the only difficulty will be the choice of a Sovereign—The Allied Powers having all put forth pretensions to this nomination.

SPAIN.

The Morning Herald of the 22d, contains another interesting letter from Madrid, which we shall publish hereafter. The editor says, the state of Spain is as deplorable as ever. The Serviles are writhing under the yoke of the French, and in the violence of their hatred, would it appears make common cause with the Constitutionalists. Hence the Monks begin to preach union among Spaniards. Nothing can be more melancholy, more pitiable, than the situation of the King of Spain and of his Ministry. The Spanish army, properly so called, is but of a very few thousand, yet even these are described as in a state of starvation, receiving no pay. They naturally enough murmer at this, and the Minister of War has threatened to resign, unless some portion of the arrears be paid to keep the soldier's body and soul together.

According to the accounts from Valencia (received at Bayonne,) 300 armed Constitutionalists had entered Tarreul. At Valladolid the Royalist Volunteers have formally refused to obey the ordinance for their regulation. In the Asturias there are great disorders; the prosecutions continue, almost every where they have refused to receive the new intendants of the Police sent from Madrid. The people every where show great repugnance to the new laws; at Madrid they are much dissatisfied with the sentences condemning wretches to death for robberies above the value of five sous, while justice was so long blinded to the greatest crimes.

A paper, printed both in French and Spanish, is in circulation at Madrid, containing the Treaty between France and Spain. This Treaty stipulates that the King of France shall leave 50,000 troops in Spain, unless he has need of them for his own defence. The King of Spain on his side, may send the troops away if he thinks them no longer necessary to maintain tranquility. As a reason for the intended departure of the French garrison, it is said that General Bourmont has express instructions not to divide his troops. It is not known why he has made another arrangement.

SWEDEN.

The Crown Prince (Oscar) and Princess, set out for Norway on the 4th of April. In those northern latitudes as elsewhere, the winter seems to have just begun with a heavy fall of snow. On the 1st of April there fell so much snow at Gottenburgh that the people drove about in sledges; at the same time there was a pretty sharp frost.

The small pox had appeared in several places, and the King had issued a Decree commanding the Governors of Provinces to have the laws for vaccination rigidly enforced.

The deceased widow of Balthasar Knigge, has left above 90,000 rix dollars Banco for charitable purposes and to public institutions.

AFFAIRS OF GREECE.

A letter from Zante, dated March 13, announces the capture of the important place of Coron, the last bulwark of the Turks in the South of Morea. This town was carried by storm by the Greeks under the command of an Ecclesiastic, [illegible] by [illegible] occupation of the town and [illegible] by Constantine Bozzaris is also [illegible] A large ship from London had brought them a great quantity of powder, cannons, muskets, shells, cannon balls, and other kinds of ammunition, preparatory to the siege of Lepanto.

A Greek vessel arrived at Ancona on the 4th of April, from Corfu, whence it sailed on the 28th of March, with the information that the city of Lepanto had fallen into the power of the Greeks, the 13th of that month.

Advices from Frankfort, corroborate the above agreeable intelligence.

FROM THE NEWBERN SENTINEL.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

The Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of North-Carolina, assembled in Williamsborough, Granville county, on the 6th inst. Besides the bishop, there were 7 presbyters belonging to the diocess; one presbyter from the diocess of Pennsylvania, and a deacon from that of New-Jersey; together with lay-delegates from ten congregations. This Convention was one of the greatest interest to the members of the Church, as the first in which the venerable diocesan presided. The Convention was opened with an impressive discourse from the bishop; and divine service was performed and a sermon delivered by some of the clergy, till the adjournment of the convention, on the morning and evening of every day, except Sunday, when three services were performed. On Saturday night, confirmation was administered to several persons as preparatory to receiving the Holy Communion; and on Sunday morning to some others, who, on the night previous were not able to enjoy the benefit of this Apostolick rite. On Sunday morning the Holy Communion was administered to a number of attentive recipients. One new candidate for orders was received, and three new congregations admitted into union with this Convention. We have great reason indeed, to bless Almighty God for the prospects we have of the increase and prosperity of this portion of His visible church. Oh that every member thereof may "adorn the doctrine of God their Saviour in all things." The Convention was conducted with the greatest harmony and affection; and was closed with singing the 133d Psalm, and prayer and benediction from the bishop.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The 8th anniversary of the American Bible Society was held in the city of New York, on the 13th inst.

There have been issued from the Depository of this Society the past year, 60,439 Bibles and Testaments. The N. Y. Daily Advertiser states that "there have been printed during the 8th year, at the Society's Depository in New-York, 76,875 Bibles and Testaments;—700 Bibles and Testaments, in different languages, have been received as donations from the British and Foreign Bible Society, and 2000 have been printed with sterotype plates belonging to the Society at Lexington in Kentucky—making a total of *four hundred and three thousand, three hundred and fifty-two* Bibles and Testaments, or perhaps of the latter, printed from the stereotype plates of the Society, or otherwise obtained for circulation, during the first eight years of the Society's existence."

Mr. Edwards.—This gentleman arrived in Washington City on Monday, the 31st ult. On his way from Illinois to Washington, he sent a communication to the Editor of the Louisville Public Advertiser—from which we take the following paragraphs:

"If, like "a flying Parthian, I have thrown my arrows behind me," it will be seen that they were pointed with *truth*; and the "fluttering" already exhibited, shows, that my supposed hurry did not prevent me from taking pretty good aim. "The game cocks of the walk" however, have *strutted* and *crowed* a little to soon.

"My friends need not give themselves any uneasiness about the result. They ought to know me too well, to believe that I would rashly undertake more than I sincerely believe I can accomplish. I have not time to write to any one of them. On their account, therefore, I will barely say, that I have got the most irresistible proof, that "the Receiver at Edwardsville *did write the letter mentioned in my examination, &c*; and that Mr. Crawford did write *a letter to the Receiver directing him to continue the deposites in the Bank of Edwardsville*, as stated in my examination. And if I cannot, also, prove to the satisfaction of any impartial mind, that Mr. Crawford *did receive* the letter in question, I shall be greatly disappointed. No other retreat, from this scandalous attempt against me shall be left him, than to deny that he intended to make any insinuation against me. And this would require a far greater subtlety, than the substitution of "*riding*," for "*writing*," to obtain for it the slightest degree of credit with any man of common sense."

The Law's Delay.—In England the law suit between the heirs of S. T. Talbot and Lord Berkley, lasted 120 years, and then a compromise took place.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 15, 1824.

We must again apologize to our correspondents. We are obliged so to fill our columns with important matter, incident to the times, that we must ask a little indulgence. A Farmer, The Hermit, A Voter, &c. shall all be attended to in due season.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

We have been authorised to request those gentlemen who compose the Convention Committee for the county of Mecklenburg, to meet at the Court House in Charlotte, on the *second Wednesday in July*, it being the 14th day of the month.

All the members of the committee are particularly desired to attend, if possible. The interest of the West, and the well-being of unborn generations, demand that something should be done, and that speedily done.

The call of a Convention is now in such a fair train of success, that we *must not* let the summer pass by, without taking some steps to secure the advantages already gained towards the accomplishment of that great and desirable political measure; like the prudent and thrifty house-wife, we ought to "*keep churning*," and "not let the butter go back!" We hope the people of Rowan, and all the counties in the West, will "be up and doing." An expression of the sentiments of the people must be had at the next election; and that time is so near at hand, unless we begin to *act* soon, time, like a thief, will steal by at noon-day, and the ides of August will pass us while our arms are yet folded, and our minds culpably listless.

Lest we might be suspected....., or, rather, as *suspicion* has already been uncivilly cast upon us.....lest we might *again* be CHARGED with unfairness, in not printing any thing FOR Mr. Crawford, the caucus candidate for President, we most readily put the following *rhymes* in type. Whether or not their *poetic* merits entitle them to such a distinction, we won't say; but leave it to those who are better judges of metrical composition, "*for to*" decide.

Mr. PHILO WHITE,

Editor of the Western Carolinian, Salisbury:

When men are dispos'd a character to flay,
They seldom regard what they write or do say.
With rancorous venom their friends they regale,
And curry their foes from the head to the tail.
The S*****b**y dandies have nothing to do,
But their segars to smoke and their quids for to chew—
And worry characters, in prose and in song,
Be't Crawford, Joe Gales, or our member *John Long!*
With reason substantial they mostly dispense,
And amuse us with bombast instead of good sense;
Turn crimes into virtues, and virtues into crimes,
As best suits their views in these critical times,
When Federal faction no longer can sway
The views of the people and lead them astray.
Genteels, I assure you we see what you're at;
You've open'd the bag, and have let out a cat:
For Calhoun or Jackson, you care not a pin—
You wish to amuse us, and get *Adams* in.
You know he is of your political stock,
And have hopes he may prove a chip of the old block.
If so, it will meet your most flattering wishes.
And give you the whole of the loaves and the fishes:
Those things about which you so long have been fretting,
And often been trying, but seldom been getting.

CANDOR.

PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.

A country friend of ours very bitterly complains of the *public roads*. He says that part (and a near and a dear part, too) of his family, very narrowly escaped breaking their necks, while riding along the great public highway, "not a thousand miles from Salisbury." He threatens (and very justly, too, in our estimation) to enforce *the law*, in all its rigor, against certain Overseers of highways, if they do not "do their duty." That those concerned may know the penalty they incur from a neglect of duty, we publish the following section of the Act of Assembly regulating public highways:

"SECTION 14. *And be it further enacted*, That all overseers of roads who shall refuse or neglect to do their duty as is by this act directed, or who shall not keep the roads and bridges clear and in repair, or let them remain uncleared or out of repair for and during the space of fifteen days, unless hindered by extreme bad weather, such overseer shall forfeit for each and every such offence the sum of forty shillings over and above such damages as may be sustained, to be recovered by a warrant from any justice of the peace by any person taking out the same, and to be applied to his own use.

THE PLOT THICKENS!

It is well known to all who have paid any attention to the rise and progress of the *radical* party, that it has been, for two or three years past, waging war in disguise, against the Administration. It is only within a few months, however, that the assailants have come from behind their masked batteries, and charged in open field. The chief object of their hatred now appears to be our venerable President, Mr. *Monroe* himself. He is simultaneously attacked, evidently by preconcert, from several points. We shall, at this time, only mention a few sources from whence this unprovoked hostility proceeds.

There is a newspaper printed in the City of Washington, styled the "Washington City Ga-zette." The *printer* of this paper is Jonathan [illegible], a renegado Scotchman, who, *we know*, [illegible] neither intellect nor principle. Elliott, [illegible] does nothing in the way of *editing*. [illegible] however, a person by the name of John [illegible] a man of considerable talents, but of [illegible] character, who was dismissed from a [illegible] in the Department of State for his profligacy, has joined himself with the aforesaid Elliott. This paper, managed by *such men*, and sustained by the patronage of the Treasury, has come out in the most gross and rancorous terms against Mr. Monroe, charging him with acts that would disgrace even John B. Colvin himself, abondoned as he is. Since this Crawford paper has shewn its open hostility to Mr. Monroe, the Richmond Enquirer has chimed in, and denounced the President. The National Intelligencer also begins to throw out some hostile squints; and the Raleigh Register, *of course*, will follow suit—nay, we predict that the "Echo," if Mr. Crawford continues to be held up, will, ere long, come out, tooth and nail, against the republican administration.

Now we may be asked, why our venerable and patriotic President is so violently attacked and abused? Why, we can in no other way account for it, but by supposing it is because he will not favor Mr. Crawford's pretensions to the Presidency. And we think the reader will adopt our hypothesis, when he is informed that all the hostility to Mr Monroe proceeds from the *radicals*, who are the invariable supporters of Wm. H. Crawford. The President knows Mr. Crawford well, and knows the management and intrigues by which he is held up as a candidate; he therefore understandingly and honestly wishes some other candidate to succeed, in preference to Mr. Crawford. While Mr. Calhoun was held up as a candidate, it is known Mr. Monroe viewed his pretensions more favorably than those of any other candidate; but it is now not known whether the President is for Jackson or Adams. One thing, however, is certain—he is decidedly against the *caucus* candidate; and this is the very "head and front of his offending" with the *radicals*, and their presses.

THE PEOPLE against CAUCUS.

We learn from Connecticut papers, that of 204 members who composed the Connecticut Legislature last year, more than 130 have been *permitted to remain at home* by their constituents. The result is viewed as a singular manifestation of displeasure at *caucus dictation*. Good sometimes comes of evil: the caucus system has been matured to that degree of corruption, that its baneful influence has caused the people every where to rise up, in the majesty of their strength, and put down the system, and all its advocates. Success to the cause of the People.....confusion and disgrace to all who would deprive them of their rights!

The Utica (New-York) Sentinel states, that *snow* fell in that place, and the adjacent country, on the 14th May, to the depth of *four inches!* This would seem rather unseasonable weather to the good people of this part of the Union; and even at Utica it is a very rare occurrence. But the above mentioned paper says, that not only no danger to vegetation is apprehended, but it is thought that fruit will be considerably benefitted thereby.

Gen JACKSON and the TARIFF.

In this week's paper the reader will find a letter from Gen. Jackson to Dr. Coleman, on the subject of the *Tariff*. We invite our readers to an attentive perusal of it. Like his letters to Mr. Monroe, it is characterized by enlarged views and liberal sentiments, and cannot fail of raising him in the estimation of every candid and unprejudiced person. Among the artifices adopted by the radicals, to injure the popularity of Gen. Jackson with the people, one is, that he is a *high tariff-man*. We deny the allegation; and to sustain our premises, we can produce the votes of the General in the Senate: he a number of times voted against the *high* duties proposed by the manufacturers. His professions, and his actions, all show that he is not disposed to go as far in laying prohibitory duties on imports, as the *caucus* candidate, Wm. H. Crawford, is. We hear the cry of *tariff! tariff!* as though it were a terrible visitation, about to fall upon the nation. Many of our members of Congress have done more to *alarm* their constituents, than to *enlighten* them, with regard to the tariff. Unenlightened persons have been induced to believe that the tariff is nothing less than an *excise system*, instead of what it really is, a means of *saving* us from internal taxation. After representing the tariff in all its gloomy horrors, they cry out that *Jackson* is FOR it!—taking care, always, not to tell that Crawford has recommended it *three* times, and is a more strenuous advocate for it than any of the candidates, excepting Mr. Clay. But if nothing worse could be said against Mr. Crawford, than that he is for a *judicious revision* of the tariff, he would stand in a much more favorable light than he now does. But what is this terrible *tariff?* Why, it is no more nor less than a *revision* of the Law imposing certain duties on the productions and manufactures of other countries, which are imported into this. Such a law has existed from the first organization of our government to the present time; and every nation under heaven has a similar law. The revenue of the government has always been mainly raised from imposts on foreign goods imported into our country. Were it not for the funds accruing to the government from this source, the people would have to pay a *direct tax!* The government must have money to defray its expenses: the question then is, Which is the preferable mode of raising this money, by laying duties on the importation of foreign productions and manufactures, or by an inquisitorial excise and direct taxation?

The tariff bill, as it first passed the House of Representatives, was an unequal, partial measure. But when it went to the Senate, that body so amended and altered it, in almost every feature, as not only to divest it of all its obnoxious provisions, but to make it what every enlightened, unwarped mind in the nation, wished it should be.....a salutary law to raise revenue for support of the government, and for affording a just and reasonable protection to *home industry*. Gen. Jackson voted against those provisions in the bill which were likely to operate against the agricultural interest. His only object was, so to alter the *old* tariff, by lowering some of its duties, and raising others, as to make its operation just and equal throughout the Union.

Mr. Webster's speech on the Greek question has been received with general approbation and applause in England. It has been translated into Greek and printed in London, in order to be distributed all over Greece.

Return of Mr. Elwards.—The Mssenger of the House of Representatives arrived in Washington city on Friday evening last. He reached Edwardsville on the evening of the 12th inst. left there with Mr. EDWARDS came with him as far as Washington, Penn. where, learning from some of the members who had left this city, that Congress would adjourn that morning, (Thursday,) he stopped for a day; and arrived in Washington on Monday, the 31st May.

Washington Republican.

What will Mr FORSYTH say to his friend the new *Parthian* of the *Nestor*, who shoots his poisoned arrows as he flies, not at his enemies, but at his comrades of the committee of investigation?

Frankfin Gazette.

Virginia.—A meeting was lately held at Culpeper court-house, Va. on the subject of the Presidency, when General JACKSON only *lost one vote*.

Pennsylvania.—On the 21st ultimo, agreeably to notice given in *three* newspapers, a meeting of the friends of Mr. CRAWFORD was held in Chester county, Pa. at which resolutions, approving of the nomination of Mr. Crawford by the Caucus at Washington, were adopted. The West Chester Republican states, that this meeting consisted of *nine* persons; and that the population of the county in which it was held exceeds 44,000!!!

We learn that it is contemplated by the Legislature of Massachusettes, now in session, to pass a General Ticket law, similar to the one just adopted by the legislature of Connecticut; and that this popular measure will be followed up by the great state of New-York, for which purpose Gov. YATES has determined to call the legislature together at an early day. The people are every where taking their own affairs into their own hands.

Balt. Patriot.

BAD PROSPECTS.

The Boston Patriot states, that at a meeting of the Boston Debating Society, the question was proposed, ought WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD to be President of the United States? and was decided, 69 in the negative, and *none in the affirmative*.

From the Columbia Telescope.

Messrs. Editors: I send you eight reasons why Gen. Jackson should be the next President.

1st. He is an honest man.
2d. He is a man of genius.
3d. He is a man of courage, firmness and enterprise.
4th. He has deserved well of his country.
5th. He has not been guilty of electioneering.
6th. He is not a member of the cabinet.
7th. He is not more wrong on the Tariff than the rest of them.
8th. He has a high sense of national and personal honor.

VERBUM SAT.

A few days since, a gentleman remarked to his friend, that in the year 1791, he was elected supervisor of *Whitestown* in the county of Oneida, New-York; that at that time the whole population was about 1800 souls; that the same territory which was embraced in the town at that time now constitutes *fifteen counties*, the present population of which is nearly *five hundred thousand*. So unprecedented an increase of population, in the period of thirty-three years, will give an interesting view of the growth of the state of New-York.

Baltimore Patriot.

The following note was found among the papers of the late Lord Erskine.—Commentaries of elucidations would be impertinent.

"*To General Washington,*

"SIR—I have taken the liberty to introduce your august and immortal name, in a short sentence, which is to be found in the book I send to you.

"I have a large acquaintance among the most valuable and exalted classes of men; but you are the only human being, for whom I ever felt an awful reverence.

"I sincerely pray to God to grant a long and serene evening to a life so gloriously devoted to the universal happiness of the world.

T. ERSKINE.

"*London, March* 15, 1797."

There is now a force of about 600 men, actively engaged at work upon the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. The subcontractors are advertising for 400 additional laborers, "not addicted to profanity or intemperance."

Capt. Cook, from Honduras, arrived at New York, reports that about the 15th March, the English schooner Springbird, of Honduras, was captured about 45 miles N. of that place by a piratical boat with 12 men. A lad on board had jumped overboard and swam ashore. The fate of the rest of the crew was not known. The pirates fitted out the Springbird, with which they captured another Br. schr. and murdered the crew.

The King of the Mosquito shore was drowned about the 5th of April. Preparations were making when Capt. C. sailed, for making another king.

WILLIAM P. VAN NESS, of New-York, has been appointed by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to be Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, vice CONSTANT FREEMAN, deceased.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, June 3.

Cotton, 14 to 15¼; flour, fine, 4; superfine, 4 25 a 4 50; wheat, 85 a 90 cents; whiskey, 30 a 32½; peach brandy, 55 a 60; apple do. 50 to 55; corn, 42 to 45; bacon, 6½ a 7½; salt, Turks Island, 70 a 80 per bushel; molasses, 26 a 28; sugar, muscovado, 9½ a 10½; coffee, prime, green, 22 to 23; 2d and 3d quality, 20 a 22; tea, hyson, $1 20 a 1 20; flaxseed, 75 a 80 cts; tallow, 5; beeswax, 31 a 32; rice 3½ to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 4½ to 5 pr. 100 lb.; tobacco leaf, 3 a 3½; manufactured, 5 a 20 pr. cwt.

Observer.

CHARLESTON PRICES, May 31.

Cotton, S. Island, 23 to 28, stained do. 14 to 18; Maine do. 23; Santee, 22 to 23; short staple, 14 a 16 Whiskey 27 a 28 cts.; Bacon, 7 a 8 cts.; Hams, 9 a 10; Lard, 10 10½; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch,) 23 a 25; Coffee, Prime Green, 20 20½ Inf. to good, 17 a 19.

North-Carolina Bank Bills, 2½ a 3 per cent dis.; Georgia Bank Bills, 2 a 2½ per cent. dis. Cape Fear and Newbern, 4 a 4½ per cent. dis.

Cottons.—The sales of Uplands have been pretty large, at the prices of the preceding week—say 15 to 15½ cts. for good Cottons, and 16 for favorite lots, for the French market.—The accounts received on Saturday, of the Liverpool market, to the 8th ult. are not calculated to improve the prices with us.

DIED,

On Monday, the 31st of May, in Mecklenburg county, of a billious fever, *Frederick Dinkins*, Esq. aged about 41 years. On the day before, (Sunday) a son of the above named gentleman, about 21 years of age, died of the same complaint.

In Lincoln county, near Beatie's Ford, on Monday the 31st of May, after an illness of six days, with an inflammation of the brain, *Henry Conner*, sen. Esq. aged about 60 years. In the death of Mr. Conner, the neighborhood in which he resided has lost one of its best citizens, and the county of Lincoln one of its most liberal and useful public men.

In Raleigh, very suddenly, on Tuesday morning the 1st inst. Mrs. Martha Hawkins, consort of Joseph Hawkins, Esq. Comptroller of the State.

On the 1st ult. at Marietta, Ohio, General Rufus Putnam, aged 86 years. In this instance of mortality, we recognise the departure of another Revolutionary patriot, and the last *American* General officer of the Revolutionary army.

Carpentering Business.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Rowan and the adjoining counties, that he intends carrying on the House Carpenter's Business in all its various branches, and is now ready to make engagements with any person wishing to have work done in his line. He will employ none but the best of workmen; and he flatters himself that, from his long experience and strict attention to the business, he will be able to discharge any such work in the most fashionable style of the day, and on the most reasonable terms. He feels no hesitation in saying that those who may favor him with their custom, will be fully satisfied as to price, durability, neatness, and despatch.

ISAAC EARNHART.

Salisbury, June 14, 1824.

EXAMINATION.

N. Carolina Female Academy.

ANDREWS & JONES inform the friends of this institution, that the semi-annual Examination of their Pupils will commence on Wednesday the 30th of June, and close on the 2d of July. GOLD MEDALS will be presented to those young Ladies who have completed their studies.

The Fall Session will commence on the 5th of July, there being no summer vacation. About twenty new pupils can be admitted. Board and Tuition sixty dollars per session; Music, Drawing, and Dancing, if taught, are charged extra.

Oxford, June 6, 1824. 2it'11

State of North-Carolina,

BURKE COUNTY.

IN Equity, March term, A. D. 1824. Merrit Burgin, *vs.* Phillip Goodbread. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Phillip Goodbread does not reside within the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for three months successively in the Western Carolinian, that unless the said Phillip Goodbread appear at the next court of Equity to be held for the county of Burke, at the court-house in Morganton, on the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, judgment, pro confesso, will be taken, and the same be heard ex parte.

S. S. ERWIN, c. m. e.

Price adv. $4. 13if'22

POSTSCRIPT.

"To a Juryman, in answer to a member in Congress," next week.

4th of July.

At a respectable meeting of the citizens of Salisbury, on Saturday, the 12th inst. a committee was appointed, whose duty it is made to have a dinner prepared, appoint a speaker, and make other necessary arrangements, for the celebration of the approaching anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. Another committee was appointed to prepare toasts, &c. As the 4th falls upon Sunday, this year, it was resolved that the celebration should take place on *Saturday, the 3d of July.*

The citizens in the vicinity of Salisbury, are invited to join with those of the town, in honoring the birth-day of American liberty.

CHARLESTON, MAY 31.

The value of Uplands is fairly re-established to the rates which were current two weeks ago, and the transactions during last week have been very considerable in all descriptions. The latest Liverpool news is somewhat discouraging until the heavy imports at those dates are considered, when it will appear the market must have been very firm, not to have given way.—The article remains much in favor in all the Northern markets in the United States.

Cotton, Upland, 13½ a 15, and extra prime 16. Cotton Bagging, prime, 42 inch, 23 a 25.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 5.

The Committee of Investigation on the Memorial of Mr. Edwards has not yet re-assembled, but is expected to commence its sittings on Monday.

National Intel.

It is stated in the New York American, that the health of Mr. Crawford is so materially impaired, that he has expressed a desire to be withdrawn from before the people as a candidate from the Presidency; that a reply, declining the honor proffered to him, will shortly be transmitted to the chairman of the minority caucus.

The Richmond Whig has also the following paragraph: "It is seriously said and believed, that Mr. Crawford has determined, in consequence of his bad health, to withdraw from the Presidential contest."

On the contrary, the National Advocate, the Washington Gazette, and the Richmond Enquirer, labor to impress on the people that Mr. Crawford's health has not suffered in any material degree, and that he is as fit to assume the important and laborious functions of President, as ever he was.—*Washington Republican.*

Late from New Orleans.—Papers to the 15th May are received. Several cases of hydrophobia had spread terror in the city. They mention the appointment of *Colonel George Croghan*, as post master at New Orleans. Serious damage is apprehended by the planters, the river being but a few inches lower than last year. A crevasse of considerable dimensions had been made in the levee above the plantation of Gen. Wade Hampton.

Balt. Patriot.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 2.—By the packet ship Canada, Capt. Rogers, arrived last evening in the short passage of 25 days from Liverpool, the Editor of the Advocate has received files of London and Liverpool papers to the 1st May, inclusive.—The Canada left the harbor on the 5th, but had no communication with the shore after the 3d.

The Spanish accounts are to the 15th April, and represent Spain as remaining in the same state of distress and uncertainty with respect to the measures of government. Numbers of persons continue to be arrested and imprisoned. The nobles were not even exempted. Madrid had been set fire to in four different places at once, but owing to the activity of the French, its progress was arrested. Each party accuses the other of the crime.

There was not the least probability of the termination of the differences between Great Britain and the Algerines, whose ports are rigorously blockaded. Convoys had been granted for the protection of trade between Leghorn and the Straits—but there was not the slightest risk, as it was ascertained there were no Algerine cruisers at sea.

The Patriot General San Martin has arrived in France from Buenos Ayres.

Stills, at Public Sale.

THERE will be sold at Public Auction, in Salem, N. C. on the 26th of June next, (Saturday) a parcel of new STILLS, belonging to the estate of *Christopher Reich*, dec'd. late of Salem, on a credit of twelve months; further conditions of sale will be made known on the day of said sale, by the executors of said estate.

JOHN JACOB BLUM, } *Executors.*
JOHN C. BLUM, }

Salem, May 29, 1824. 4it11

Further Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Christopher Reich, dec'd. are requested to come forward and make payment; and those having demands against said estate, are requested to bring their accounts, properly authenticated for settlement, within the time limited by act of Assembly.

JOHN JACOB BLUM, } *Executors.*
JOHN C. BLUM, }

Salem, May 29, 1824. 4it11

THE MUSE.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

ENNUI.

'Tis pleasant, now and then, to have those hours
Of thought, that modern gentry call the "blues;"
Moments of calm felicity, when the powers
Of Earth let go us: Ah! 'tis sweet to muse
On thee, Maria, as thou wast when we
Stray'd through the welkin region, on the wing
Of youthful fancy; or when with thee
I linger'd on the fairy haunts of spring;
And listened while the airy choristers rehearsed
Their mutual loves—or when, by ocean's side,
From the high distant rock, we heard the burst
Of angry tempests and the reckless tide.
But *twenty-five* has past,—thou hast forgot
These passages, so tender and so dear:
And so have I—except when 'tis my lot
To feel the "hysterica passio" of poor Lear.
Then, then art surely welcome, *Ennui!* take thy sway,
Thou gentle, dull and sombre potentate!
Thy reign with me is short. Accept this lay;
For naught but these my muse can animate.

PINDAR COCKLOFT, THE YOUNGER.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

"Parturiunt montes; nascetur ridiculus mus."

MR. WHITE: In looking over your paper of the 18th inst. I observed a publication signed *Lawson Henderson*. Curiosity led me to read it, to see what this *gentleman* had to say for himself; and for my soul I could not help laughing, and applying the above line of Horace: "The mountains are in labour, and only bring forth a mouse." It is, sir, truly to be regretted, that Maj. H. should be so far led astray by a *base vindictive disposition*, contrary to his better judgment. For, sir, with all this man's folly and foolishness, he is a man of good natural sense. Nor can I account for his present conduct, in any other way than this: This man has heretofore ruled almost without a rival; his assertions and calculations have been taken as a standard rule; and if, by chance, any one discovered an error in his conduct, the most of people were awed into silence by this overbearing man. Till lately, some of us, not willing to sit and receive the crumbs that fall from the table of this rich man, and have his dogs to lick the sores inflicted by himself, have taken it into our heads to judge for ourselves, and not receive his mandates as infallible as the bulls of the Pope. And, sir, you cannot think how this has nettled the *old man;* who, by the by, I think must be in his *dotage*, and on that account I view this old creature's conduct with more charity (and I hope the people will too) than I otherwise should, believing *his actions* are the product of a *fretted, superannuated old man*.

The first declaration worthy of notice in the *elaborate sarcasm* of Maj. H. is, that he, L. H. (for he was the author of the publication signed "an enemy to imposters") had no intention of bringing any thing of a private nature before the public. Is it possible any person can be deceived with these barefaced assertions? Was it for the public good, to call me an "imposter?" Was it for the public good to say, "this *doctor, if I may be permitted to call him so?*" Is it not a self-evident fact, Mr. Editor, that L. H. made use of Hafner's case as a veil to cover his malignant design on me? Yet this man has impudence enough to say, that this was intended all for the *good of the public*. If L. H's. design was to warn men against the baneful effects of Quackery, as practised in Hafner's case, why did he not confine himself to that case alone? But, sir, under this cover he aimed to seize me with his *venomous fangs;* and under the name of administering an antidote to the public, gives to me a deadly poison.--*This is the man who wishes to do all for the public good.* From such, O! from such, let me turn away. But again; L. H. says my bill was loudly complained of. But, sir, who was it that complained? Was it Williams? No! no, sir, it was no other than this *gentleman*, L. H. and a few of his sycophants. And why? because they think the bill too high? O! no; that's not their object; their design is my destruction, if it should be at the expense of their reputation. This is the man who wishes you to believe he is doing all for the public good. From his judgment, I appeal to my brethren in profession, and the public, to say whether my bill is too high or not,

"Hic niger est; hunc tu" America "caveto."

But Maj. H. states, that his statement about William's case is true. I deny it; I confess the "friend to truth" made a statement which is true, and which can be proven so, by half a dozen witnesses. But H. still persists that it is not more than ten miles; that the road is not measured, and the distance is conjectural. Is it possible this man can make such a bare-faced, false assertion! Does he not know the ten-mile post stands in Black's lane, and that W. lived one mile below, on the Burke road? He certainly does know it. But, sir, he has made a false statement in his first publication, and still persists in it. "Hominis est errare, insipientes vero perseverare."

But, sir, this Maj. H. says he had no intention of eulogising Dr. S. or drawing a comparison between Dr. S. and Dr. B. As L. H. has given us his empty declaration, he has also given us some of his actions, and exhibited some of his conduct to the public, which cannot be deceived as to his intentions. But here he asserts the "friend to truth" has made an unprovoked attack upon Dr. S. and that he, Dr. S. is the gentleman; and that he, Dr. S. has advertised the "friend to truth" as *an infamous liar and scoundrel:* Now, sir, let us examine the conduct of this gentleman Physician, with a half dozen diplomas stuck to his back. Wherein has the "friend to truth" published *a lie* about Dr. S? Is it relative to Hafner's case? If it is, apply to David Zimmerman and Jacob Ramsour, for they can substantiate the charge made by the "friend to truth." Or is it when the "friend to truth" states Dr. S. charged one dollar and twenty-five cents for a few drops of laudanum. Ah! Mr. editor, this is the *lie*. Well, sir, what is the true statement. Caleb Miller says Dr. S. charged for *one drop of laudanum, twenty-five cents;* for prescription for *one drop* of laudanum *one dollar;* and that he, Dr. S. wants people to know that this is the way he charges; for *a dose of medicine* twenty-five cents, for *direction or prescription* to take that dose of medicine, *one dollar*. Now, sir, who is the *liar*, Dr. S. or the "friend to truth?" But, sir, let us examine the conduct of this man a little further. This gentleman Dr. S. called on Capt. —— and said "he ought to, or, if it was him, he would" publish, that the case alluded to by the "friend to truth," under the head of a respectable woman, which by the by, was a false statement, with which request Capt. —— refused to comply, and that very justly too; for the case as stated by the "friend to truth" is substantially true, and can be proven by several witnesses equally as respectable as this gentleman Dr. or his friend L. H. Again, Mr. editor, L. H. says the "friend to truth's" attack upon Dr. S. was unprovoked. Let us examine this statement, and see how far it is true. Dr. S. shortly after he settled in this place, applied to L. Moman, Esq. for a copy of my bill against Williams, (as the bill was left in Moman's hands.) Dr. S. could not be provoked by me to do so, as we had scarcely been introduced to each other at this time. Therefore, he did it without provocation on my part. This *gentleman Dr.* got this bill and carried it in his pocket, wherever he went, and made such insidious remarks on it as he thought best calculated to injure my practice. Is this not provoking? But, sir, 'Squire Moman says Dr. S. is the only man that ever did get the bill from him. Now, sir, I would ask where did L. H. get a copy of my bill? Is it not most probable, from Dr. S. Now, sir, where is this bare-faced assertion of Dr. S. and L. H. that the "friend to truth" made an unprovoked attack on Dr. S.? Now, sir, who is the *liar* and scoundrel? Let it recoil on their own heads.

Again, Mr. editor, L. H. says he is no Physician; and he will not presume to judge of the extent of the qualifications of Dr. B. I do *pity* this man, that he did not think of this before. It would have saved him many a restless hour, and others the trouble of writing to prove his assertions false. His oblique hints I shall pass over, as only worthy of a soul (as black as despair) like his. But, sir, he brings forward a case of splenitis, to prove I do not know the difference between splenitis and dropsy. This, I suppose, is to establish my skill, as this man, L. H. has set himself up for a judge of the complaints that my patients are laboring under, for I know not upon whose judgment he relies; for it cannot be on Dr. Harris', as I shall shortly prove. I suppose this is the case of J. C. As he and his *harpers* have been *harping* on it for some time, I shall endeavor to give a true, and not a false statement, as he is in the habit of doing. C. applied to me, with an enlargement of the abdomen. On trial, I discovered an obscure fluctuation of fluid in the abdomen, with a hardness low down in the left side, extending across to (or near) the right side. From the examination and symptoms, I did not hesitate to say his complaint was the beginning of *dropsy*, caused by a diseased state of the *spleen*; or probably it might be caused by chronic inflamation of the *Peritonium*. C. took medicine a few weeks, and not mending as fast as he thought he ought, he concluded to consult Dr. Harris. I wrote to Dr. H.; and without entering into any Pathological statement of C's. complaint, stated I believed he had the *dropsy*; (at this time the swelling was considerably less, and fluctuation not easily discovered;) and then went on to state to the Dr. the plan of treatment I had pursued with C.; and as I have Dr. H's. letter before me, I shall take the liberty of making a few extracts from it. "This is a case that has so often baffled the skill of the most learned Physicians, that it may well be put in that group of diseases emphatically called opprobrium medicinæ vel medicarum." Further, he says: "After a sharp examination, I have formed an opinion that *dropsy* is not formed in the abdomen, nor yet conceived; but I am satisfied that there does *exist powerful causation* for *generating a dropsy ascites*." He then proceeds to state his opinion, that the complaint was a *vitiated enlargement of the spleen*, (not splenitis as stated by L. H.) After giving his Pathological view of the case, he proceeds: "With your letter before me, I have to mention, that I do sincerely and heartily approve of your conduct and management of Mr. C. in the present case," &c. Now, Mr. editor, where is the unskillfulness in this case, and where does Maj. H's. assertions stand? But, sir, C. is now laboring under the dropsy—his belly has been gradually increasing ever since; and should it continue to enlarge, he shortly must have the water drawn off by an operation. But this is the case Maj. H. brings forward to prove my ignorance.

O! "thou false slanderer of a" case too good:
"Thou mean deserter of" a truth too plain!

But, sir, Maj. H. brings another case forward, with about as much truth as the former, to wit: a "simple case of *strangulated hernia*," (as he is pleased to call it.) This was a case, I suppose, of a traveller at Maj. Harry's. This man was attacked violently, and from the obstinacy of the case, I apprehended an operation would have to be performed; in consequence of which, some of the neighbors sent for Dr. Harris, while I was away visiting a patient. Dr. H. could not come, but wrote a few lines to Dr. —— to go. During this time, the stricture or strangulation, began to give way, which was followed by a relaxation of the parts. On Saturday morning, I visited the young man, discovered a considerable relaxation, but not sufficiently to replace the intestine. I gave him an anodyne, and told him I would be back at twelve o'clock, at which time I expected to be able to replace the intestines. But about this time, Dr. —— came; he found my patient as I had predicted, and replaced the intestine without giving me any notice, which was easily done. Every medical man knows, when the intestine becomes strangulated properly, that it is impossible to reduce by what is called the *Laxis*, in that state; but when the parts are relaxed, it is quite an easy matter, and often goes up of itself.

But, sir, Maj. H. goes on to state to you, I cannot withhold my Harpy bill from the defamation of female virtue. I suppose, Mr. editor, the young woman is gone from this place, to whom I suppose he has an allusion.—But, sir, did she ever deny the charges I made against her? I presume she did not; and if she had, I was able to prove them. Now, sir, if it is a Harpy bill to state the truth when called on, (which this young woman did) then, Mr. editor, I plead guilty. But is it a Harpy bill to say L. H. turned his wife out of doors when she was expecting to be, and actually was, brought to bed in a few days after? Is this a *Harpy bill* or *Billingsgate* language? If so, the actions must be much more so. Now, sir, let the *Harpy* bill slander and Billingsgate, fall on his own head.

But, Mr. editor, well might the "friend to truth" exclaim, O! O! tell it not in Gath, publish it not on the plains of Lincolnton! But, sir, Maj. H. expresses a desire to examine the case of his half bushel candidly. Has he done so, is now the question? And as the Maj. has brought forward a certificate to prove his half bushel was large, instead of being under size, (it is a pity to accuse a man for selling by measures too large,) without making any remarks on this paper, I shall proceed to state what is said to be a true statement. Maj. H. sent some where about 28 bushels of wheat to Gancellor's mill; after screaning it, I think the miller says it measured 23 1-2 or 24 1-2 bushels. Jas. Hain, Esq. who then attended the mill, and does yet, sent Maj. H. word that his wheat lost so much. Maj. H. not satisfied to think he should lose so much in 28 bushels, went to see Hain (probably thought he would find a Vickers, but he was mistaken) to know the reason of such a loss. However, after some conversation, Hain asked H. how many quarts his half bushel held; he told him 16 quarts, dry measure; upon which Hain replied, his was sealed and held 20 quarts. However, Hain and Gancellor went on the next day, with their half bushel, to the standard keeper, and had their half bushel tried by the standard, with which it perfectly agreed; they then measured it with a quart, and found it held 20 quarts.—Some time after this, Henderson brought over his half bushel, and had it tried by the standard also, and found his half bushel was about a quart less than the standard. He then contended the standard was a quart too large, and got a certificate from the standard keeper stating the standard was 64 or 65 inches too large. In consequence of which, the county court appointed a committee to cut down the standard to the proper size. They have done so, and now the question is, have this committee cut down the standard 65 inches, or not? The way I shall undertake to prove this, is by Hain's half bushel. As soon as the standard was reduced to its proper size, Hain bro't his half bushel to be sealed over again; and as the half bushel is a square one, and is still in existence, it can be easily measured, which has been done.—The present standard keeper when he reduced it according to the standard now, put a piece of plank in the bottom of it, and reduced it to the standard in that way. This piece of plank is 5-6ths of a quarter of an inch thick, and 10 inches square; which would make 20 inches and 5-6ths of an inch; this would be a little over three gills. Now, sir, if this be correct, which I believe is, then the present standard was reduced, I say 30 inches, to be within bounds: if this be correct, it would leave Maj. H's. half bushel smaller than the law directs—that is, if the present standard is right, which the committee say is. (A quart contains 57 75.100 solid inches, according to Nichol. Encyclo.) This, sir, is the truth of the half bushel, as far as I know. And if I know myself, I have no disposition to state any thing else, for I think the truth is enough, and is what all men are entitled to.—From the facts here stated, I leave the public to judge for themselve.

As to the charge against Vickers, I doubt the truth of what the Maj. has said; for the owner of the mill, P. Gancellor, has said that he believed Vickers an honest man, and that he had to turn him off to satisfy L. H. Therefore, it is doubtful with me whether this man does not possess more honor and honesty than Maj. H.

As to Maj. H's. charging me with erasing my name from a subscription paper, before any contracts were made on said subscription, and after the Legislature had provided a way to build said Academy, I feel myself perfectly justifiable. As to the mistake in W's. bill, it is what we are all liable to; and I feel I have done what was right.—Whenever I was informed of it, I told a gentleman that I was willing to rectify any mistake made in it, whenever called on by Carpenter, and that I should not take any advantage on the judgment. I am still willing to pay the dollar to Carpenter, whenever he calls for it.

Maj. H. has often insinuated and said I am not a man of a liberal education, and that I am not a respectable Physician. As to my education, Mr. editor, it is true I was a poor orphan boy. What education I have, I obtained by the sweat of my brow. I was born to no lordly fortune, and consequently had to depend upon my own exertions for my support. As to my respectability as a Physician and a private individual, I appeal to the public to say what I am. To the public I am answerable, by the public I stand or fall.

Again, Mr. editor, this gentleman has undertaken to criticise and give a translation of the Latin, used by the "friend to truth." But, sir, has he shewn the scholar in doing so? I presume not. The line made use of by the "friend to truth," is taken from Horace, and ought to have been, "Invedus alterius *macrescit* rebus opimis"—not *marcescit*, as says L. H. Again, sir, the "friend to truth" never designed to use the word *crotatus*, but "*crotalus*." The translation of this passage in the "friend to truth," by L. H. shews his butting his head against the walls of an academy, has not done him much good; as the true translation of *crotalus horridus*, is horrible serpent, or *rattlesnake*. But, Mr. editor, if I should commit an error, I hope the public will have some charity towards a man who "can't spell one word out of five." As the application of the above lines, I believe the "friend to truth" fixed them in their proper place, and applied them to the proper person.

It may be thought that I am too severe on this man, and that I should have been more moderate. If telling the truth is severity, I am guilty; but that I have told any thing but the truth, I am fully satisfied I have not. But I am open to conviction, and willing at any time to correct any error I may have fallen into, when convinced of it.

I could go on to charge Maj. H. with a great many acts which would so develope his character, as to put it *beyond* all doubt: such as going into a grand jury, and examining witnesses to find a bill in favor of himself; such as refusing to sign a deed for a lot of land, in conformity to an act of the Assembly, when he was authorised by law to do so. Yet this man has the impudence to say, all he does is for the public good. Yes, sir, this old man, whose head has grown *hoary* in *sin*—whose face is furrow'd o'er in years of wickedness, would now sacrifice me on the altar of his vengeance! This is the man who would glory in the destruction of my family, by destroying my reputation, their only support.—This is the man whose eyes would sparkle with joy to see my children in tatters, and me reduced to the necessity of begging the crumbs that fall from his table, to feed them. O! Virgil, could you look from the land of spirits, would you not apply the following line to this man:

'Flectere si nequeo superos, Acheronta movebo.'

Now, sir, I bid adieu to this gentleman forever. As to any future publications I shall deem them unworthy of an answer. I now have to ask pardon of those gentlemen whose names I have been compelled to introduce in this publication, and hope my thus acting may not be construed into any thing unfriendly to them. With respect, Mr. editor, I remain yours,

JAMES BIVINGS.

May 28, 1824.

[Both parties in this unfortunate controversy having now dismissed the subject "forever," we may be permitted to say that, henceforward, we shall be cautious of laying ourselves under any obligation to publish such acrimonious private quarrels. They are painful and mischievous enough, when confined to the neighbourhood where they originate; but when they gain admission into the columns of a newspaper, they are unprofitable to the printer, and disgusting to the public. Each party having had the privilege of rebutting his antagonist's charges thro' our columns, we are now compelled, from respect for, and duty to, the public, to refuse the publication of any thing further on the subject, in the shape of a communication. We are requested to say, that the letter B. in Major Henderson's publication, was intended as the initial of Dr. Bivings' last name—and S. for that of Dr. Simpson's.]

AN EXTRACT.

Let every one be convinced of the reasonableness of early piety; it is in no respect unnatural or hard. We know that youth is an age of cheerfulness; and we know likewise that *religion* is no enemy to this, since it deprives no one of any thing that is truly desirable—but only cautions and forbids the practice of that which is prejudicial and hurtful.

"As to life, a virtuous man will probably live longer than one who is vicious—and no innocent diversion is forbidden by religion. Superstition, indeed, quarrels with every thing pleasing and happy—but whatever *she* teaches men, Religion *is a friend to all the innocent pleasures of life, if enjoyed in temperance and moderation.*"

Excellent Cement for Broken China,

May be made from a mixture of equal parts of glue, white of egg, and white lead.